

An Analysis of Geographical

Loring, Warren Julian

Terms Found in Periodical  
Literature.

AN ANALYSIS OF GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS  
FOUND IN PERIODICAL LITERATURE

Thesis 1949

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AN ANALYSIS OF GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS FOUND IN  
PERIODICAL LITERATURE

Submitted by

Warren Julian Loring

(B. S. Ed. Boston University, School of Education, 1947)

In partial fulfillment of the requirements  
for the degree of Master of Education

1949





## TABLE OF CONTENTS

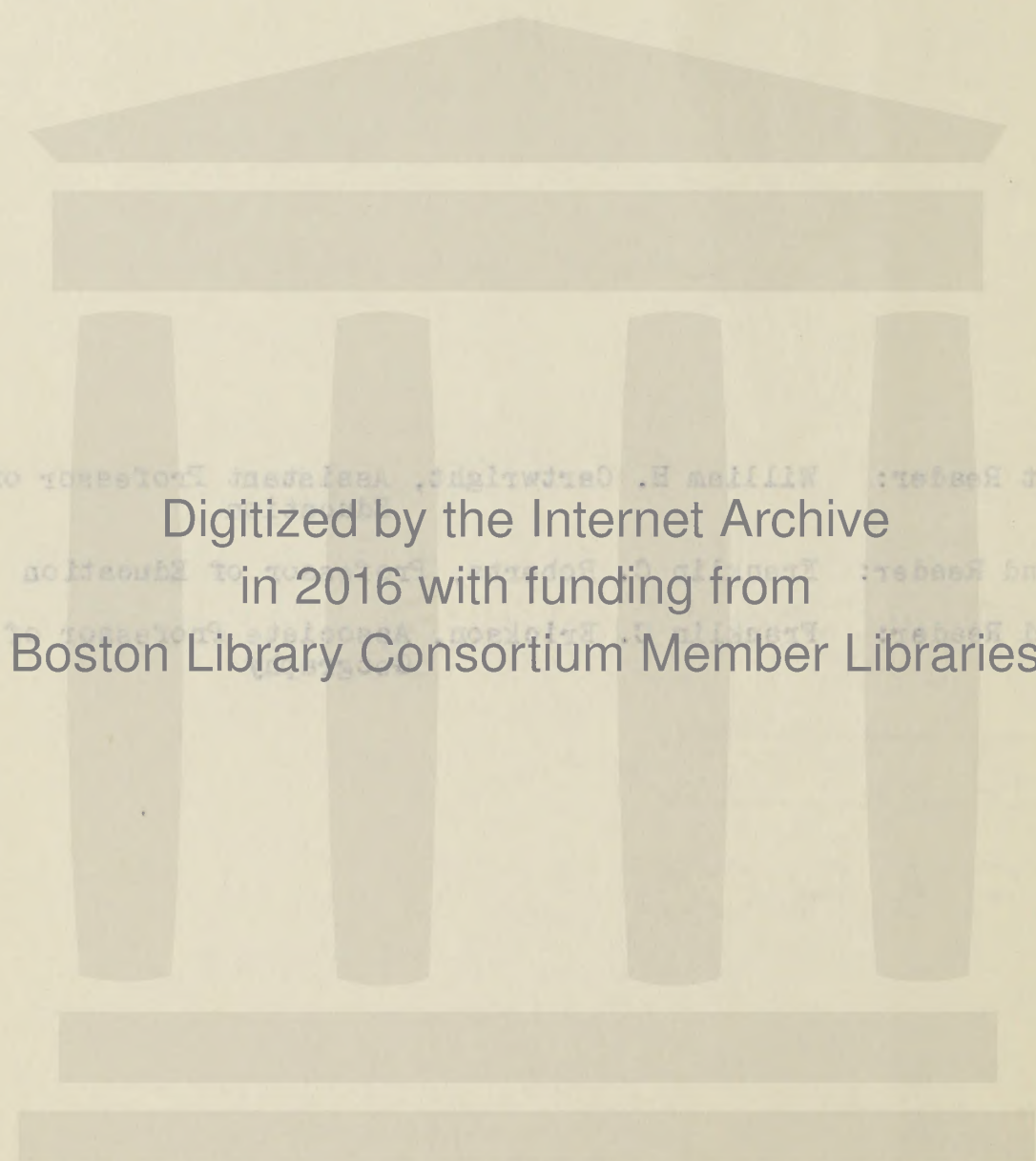
CHAPTER	PAGE
I. INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE OF THE STUDY . . . . .	1
II. SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS RESEARCH . . . . .	4
III. PLAN OF THIS STUDY . . . . .	10
IV. THE RESULTS OF THIS STUDY - I - . . . . .	14
V. THE RESULTS OF THIS STUDY - II - . . . . .	56
VI. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS . . . . .	75
BIBLIOGRAPHY . . . . .	78

**First Reader:** William H. Cartwright, Assistant Professor of  
Education

**Second Reader:** Franklin C. Roberts, Professor of Education

**Third Reader:** Franklin C. Erickson, Associate Professor of  
Geography





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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE OF THE STUDY . . . . .	1
II. SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS RESEARCH . . . . .	4
III. PLAN OF THIS STUDY . . . . .	10
IV. THE RESULTS OF THIS STUDY - I - . . . . .	14
V. THE RESULTS OF THIS STUDY - II - . . . . .	56
VI. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS . . . . .	75
BIBLIOGRAPHY . . . . .	78
APPENDIX: ALPHABETICAL LIST OF GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS . . .	82







# CHAPTER I LIST OF TABLES

NUMBER		PAGE
I.	General Place Concepts . . . . .	16
II.	Climate . . . . .	22
III.	Man-made Features . . . . .	26
IV.	Size, Quantity and Distance . . . . .	28
V.	Location and Direction . . . . .	30
VI.	Physical Features . . . . .	32
VII.	Frequency Count . . . . .	39
VIII.	Total Number of Different Geographical Terms Appearing in Each of the Periodicals . . . . .	52
IX.	Total Number of Geographical Terms Including Duplication Appearing in Each of the Periodicals . . . . .	54
X.	Figurative Use of Geographical Terms . . . . .	60

(1) Geographic Approaches to Social Education, High-  
school Teachers, National Council for the Social Studies,  
George Banta Publishing Company, Menasha, Wisconsin, 1948,  
p. VII.





## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

World War II and the subsequent problem of re-establishing political and social relations with all parts of the world has placed an enormous burden on the teachers of geography in the secondary schools. "The study of geography contributes to the establishment of workable intercultural and international relations in a number of ways. Once thought to deal solely with the location of places, with little attention given to the significance of place - location, geography has tended, in recent years, to become more and more concerned with the problems that man faces as he tries to establish himself in various parts of the world and to live at peace with other men. The promotion of human progress has become as much a prime purpose of geographers as it has of others interested in social education." (1)

The selection of content for modern secondary school geography courses and the selection of principal points of emphasis have become major problems for the individual teacher. A great deal of material for inclusion in the

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(1) Geographic Approaches to Social Education, Nineteenth Yearbook, National Council for the Social Studies, George Banta Publishing Company, Menasha, Wisconsin, 1948, p. VII.

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particular course of study is readily determined. "In a world made constantly narrower by mechanical progress, geographical illiteracy is a species of blindness. Certainly those of us today who lack some basic familiarity with continents, oceans, distances, climates, mountain chains, deserts, jungle lands, sea routes, air routes etc. must grope through current events like men with blurred sight." (2)

One method for determining course content and points for emphasis is the frequency count. This method entails a detailed examination of materials selected from the subject field. A careful record is made of terms, place names, concepts, etc. which appear most consistently. This particular method enjoyed popularity during the early years of the century, but has been used only intermittently since. (3) Edgar B. Wesley mentions the frequency count as one of the fifteen possible techniques for the selection of curriculum materials:

- "1. Reports of National Committees.
2. Courses of Study.
3. Textbooks.
4. Trial and Error.
5. Teachers' Opinions.

---

(2) Stiles, B., "Why Not Teach Geography?", Harper's, 186:626-32, May 1943.

(3) The Social Studies Curriculum, Fourteenth Yearbook, Department of Superintendence, 1201 Sixteenth Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., 1936, pp. 147-159.





6. Opinion of Selected Groups.
7. Frequency of Mention or Space Allotment.
8. Analysis of Social Activities.
9. Social Processes.
10. Natural Activities and Preferences of Children.
11. Social, civic and economic deficiencies.
12. Current problems or issues.
13. Generalizations.
14. Qualities of good citizens.
15. Word lists." (4)

The purpose of this thesis is to discover by means of a frequency count those geographical terms which consistently appear in the adult literature of the day. It is hoped that by this analysis of the current and future periodical reading materials of the secondary school student, significant geographical terms and concepts will assume their rightful importance in the curriculum.

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(4) Wesley, Edgar Bruce, Teaching the Social Studies, D. C. Heath and Company, Boston, 1942, p. 103.





## CHAPTER II

### SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS RESEARCH

As a guide for the writing of this thesis the author has drawn upon the several studies made in the area of curriculum revision for the secondary school geography courses. One of the first such attempts to tabulate geographic terms for emphasis in geography classes was made in 1910 by Whitbeck. (1) "A list of locational facts was prepared by seventy-five school people. The list was then rated by six geography specialists; consensus of opinion determined relative importance of the facts." (2) This was an attempt at content analysis relying solely upon the opinion of experts in the field, and did not involve analysis of periodical literature.

Several such analyses have been made by interested geographers who attempted to attain objectivity by surveying current periodicals for geographic terms in an effort to

---

(1) Whitbeck, R. H., "Where Shall We Lay the Emphasis in Teaching Geography?", Education 31:108-16, October 1910.

(2) The Social Studies Curriculum, Fourteenth Yearbook, Department of Superintendence, 1201 Sixteenth Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., 1936, p. 147.





improve the curriculum. "...Reading such current literature is an important phase of normal living." (3) A further explanation proposes that - "...on the theory that pupils should be made familiar with items of fact mentioned in the things they will probably read, a group of investigators has surveyed a whole variety of newspapers and magazines." (4)

Of the six studies mentioned, four are directly applicable in the field of geography and have served as a guide for the author of this thesis.

W. W. Charters examined selected copies of the Literary Digest and noted all place names and concepts in geography. These were arranged according to frequency of mention. (5)

W. C. Bagley examined copies of Outlook and the Literary Digest over a period of eight years and recorded all geographic references and their frequency. (6)

"Thomas, J. B., A Study in Minimal Essentials of Geography for the Elementary Schools, Unpublished Master's

(3) Ibid., p. 147.

(4) Ibid., p. 147

(5) Charters, W. W., Curriculum Construction, Macmillan Company, New York, 1923, pp. 270-272.

(6) Bagley, W. C., "The Determination of Minimal Essentials in Geography and History," Fourteenth Yearbook, Part I, National Society for the Study of Education, Public School Publishing Company, Bloomington, Illinois, 1915, pp. 131-139.





Thesis, Indiana University, 1919, analyzes a sampling of the Indianapolis News, the Danville Gazette, and the Youth's Companion for 1911 - 1918 to determine frequency of mention of geographical terms." (7)

C. W. Washburne analyzed fourteen current periodicals over a period of fifteen years and recorded all geographical references to place names, dates, persons and events. He constructed a frequency table using the results of his investigation. (8)

It is evident after analysis of these works that the periodicals used in the samplings were arbitrarily selected over a period of time. It is at this point that the present thesis differs slightly from the general pattern. Instead of surveying a sampling of the periodicals maintaining the highest circulation records or a sampling of one or two periodicals over a period of time, an attempt here has been made to discover by the judgement of a group of Professors, five periodicals which the average American adult should be reading.

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(7) The Social Studies Curriculum, Fourteenth Yearbook, Department of Superintendence, 1201 Sixteenth Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., 1936, p. 148.

(8) Washburne, Carleton W., "Basic Facts Needed in History and Geography, A Statistical Investigation," Twenty-Second Yearbook, Part II, National Society for the Study of Education, Public School Publishing Company, Bloomington, Illinois, 1923, pp. 216-235.





The frequency count as a basis for determining curriculum content has been used sparingly during the last few years. Consequently few examples of recent attempts are available. The objective use of selected periodicals for content analysis and word count in the study by Crabtree of Boston University in 1948 was the only one available to the author. Crabtree selected three magazines according to circulation figures - Life, Saturday Evening Post and Colliers - "These magazines were read in their entirety and notations made of mythological words and derivatives found in them." (9)

This method of analyzing the content of periodicals as a source of possible materials for curriculum revision enjoyed popularity three decades ago but has since been used only intermittently.

Allied with this problem of curriculum content in the field of geography is the additional problem of multiple meanings of terms. Even less has been done in this particular area of geographic terms. Several attempts have been made to isolate the problem and among these one in particular has incited the author to include a chapter in

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(9) Crabtree, James C., "Four Units in Mythology for Use in English Classes in Grades 8 and 9," Unpublished Master's Thesis, Boston University, School of Education, 1948, p. 48.





this thesis on multiple meanings or the figurative use of the geographic terms in current literature. Edward J. Rutan found that the concept "earth" could be used in at least seven different senses:

"Multiplicity of Meaning

Concept - Earth

- 1. We live on the earth. (planet of mankind)
- 2. He gathered a handful of earth. (soil, dirt)
- 3. They own that plot of earth. (land, solid)
- 4. I fell to earth with a crash. (surface, ground)
- 5. The pirate planned to earth his treasure. (bury, hide)
- 6. The fox was run to earth. (his burrow or hole)
- 7. Why on earth did you do it? (emphasis)" (10)

He suggests that the following terms could be likewise analyzed:

"age	ice	race
bay	key	sun
coast	long	trade
degree	mine	unite
flood	night	vein
gulf	ocean	water
heat	pole	zone " (10)

A further analysis of the single word "land" is proposed by James; "The elements of the physical environment, which geographers sometimes refer to by the single word 'land', include a variety of phenomena. Sten de Geer has suggested the grouping of these phenomena in four overlapping spheres

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(10) Rutan, Edward J., "Learning the Language of Geography," Journal of Geography, 45:204-206, May 1946.





which together form the habitat of man. These are: (a) the lithosphere, or rock crust of the earth with its surface irregularities and its cover of broken rock fragments and its soils; (b) the hydrosphere, the water that fills the hollows of the lithosphere and is in the process of moving from higher toward lower places; (c) the atmosphere, the envelope of gases which surrounds the lithosphere and the hydrosphere; and (d) the biosphere, the earth's cover of natural vegetation and associated groupings of animals. The fifth sphere, the anthroposphere, constitutes an integral part of the earth's landscape, for, as geography informs us, man and the societies of men are as intimately connected with the land as a plant growing 'in the sunlight and soil.'" (11)

---

(11) Geographic Approaches to Social Education, Nineteenth Yearbook, National Council for the Social Studies, George Banta Publishing Company, Menasha, Wisconsin, 1948, p. 28.

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CHAPTER III

PROCEDURE

In compiling the statistics for this thesis three main steps were followed:

First, eight professors in the School of Education of Boston University were asked to indicate six periodicals which in their opinion the average American adult should be reading. (1) The results were as follows:

<u>Periodicals</u>	<u>Number of Professors Indicating Each</u>
<u>Time or Newsweek</u> - - - - -	8
<u>Saturday Evening Post or Colliers-</u> - - - - -	7
<u>Reader's Digest</u> - - - - -	5
<u>Harper's</u> - - - - -	4
<u>Atlantic Monthly</u> - - - - -	3
<u>Life</u> - - - - -	2
<u>Ladies Home Journal-</u> - - - - -	2
<u>Consumer Union Reports</u> - - - - -	2
<u>Saturday Review of Literature-</u> - - - - -	2
<u>Parent's Magazine-</u> - - - - -	2
<u>Fortune-</u> - - - - -	2
<u>Science Newsletter</u> - - - - -	2
<u>U. S. News</u> - - - - -	1
<u>Look</u> - - - - -	1
<u>Coronet-</u> - - - - -	1
<u>National Geographic-</u> - - - - -	1
<u>Holiday-</u> - - - - -	1
<u>Field and Stream</u> - - - - -	1
<u>Nation</u> - - - - -	1
<u>New Republic</u> - - - - -	1

---

(1) Dr. Dugald S. Arbuckle, Professor Robert L. Burch, Professor William H. Cartwright, Dr. M. Agnella Gunn, Dr. G. Lawrence Rarick, Dr. John Read, Professor Franklin C. Roberts, Professor Henry W. Syer.

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<u>Periodicals</u>	<u>Number of Professors indicating each</u>
New Republic	1
Nation	1
Field and Stream	1
Holiday	1
National Geographic	1
Coronet	1
Look	1
U. S. News	1
Science Newsletter	2
Fortune	2
Parents Magazine	2
Saturday Review of Literature	2
Consumer Union Reports	2
Ladies Home Journal	2
Life	2
Atlantic Monthly	3
Hersey's	4
Reader's Digest	5
Saturday Evening Post or Colliers	7
Time or Newsweek	8

(1) Dr. Gerald S. Arpuckie, Professor Robert L. Burch,  
Professor William H. Garfield, Dr. M. Agneta Gann,  
Dr. O. Lawrence Kevick, Dr. John Reed, Professor Franklin G.  
Roberts, Professor Henry W. Syster.



<u>Periodical</u>	<u>Number of Professors Indicating Each</u>
<u>Christian Science Monitor</u> - - - - -	1
<u>Consumer's Research</u> - - - - -	1
<u>Better Homes and Gardens</u> - - - - -	1
<u>Theatre Arts Monthly</u> - - - - -	1
<u>Photography</u> - - - - -	1

Second, copies of the five periodicals most frequently mentioned by the group of professors, Atlantic Monthly (2), Harper's (3), Reader's Digest (4), Time (5), Saturday Evening Post (6), were purchased in November 1948. (7)

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(2) Atlantic, 182: November 1948.

(3) Harper's, 197: December 1948.

(4) Reader's Digest, 53: November 1948.

(5) Time, 52: November 29, 1948.

(6) Saturday Evening Post, 221: November 27, 1948.

(7) Reading Difficulty of Periodicals - Wert in 1937, ranking the common periodicals in ascending order of reading difficulty, placed the five periodicals selected for this study as follows: #20. Saturday Evening Post; #21. Time; #23. Reader's Digest; #29. Harper's; #33. Atlantic Monthly. Wert, James E., "A Technique for Determining Levels of Group Reading." Education Research Bulletin, May 19, 1937. pp. 113-121.

Cyrella Walther in 1943 conducted a similar survey of the reading difficulty of periodicals and ranked twelve current magazines in ascending order of reading difficulty: #1. True Story; #2. Liberty; #3. Good Housekeeping; #4. Saturday Evening Post; #5. Woman's Home Companion; #6. Harper's; #7. Atlantic Monthly; #8. Reader's Digest; #9. Scientific American; #10. National Geographic; #11. Time; #12. Newsweek. Walther, Cyrella, "The Reading Difficulty of Magazines," School Review, February 5, 1943. Pp. 100-105.

Number of Professors  
Indicating Read

Periodical

1	Cartesian Science Monitor
1	Commoner's Research
1	Decker House and Gardens
1	Theatre Arts Monthly
1	University

Second, copies of the five periodicals most frequently

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(6) Saturday Evening Post, 521: November 27, 1948.

(7) Reading Difficulty of Periodicals - were in 1937, rank-  
ing the common periodicals in ascending order of reading diffi-  
culty, placed the five periodicals selected for this study as  
follows: 750. Saturday Evening Post; 421. Time; 423. Reader's  
Digest; 422. Harper's; 425. Atlantic Monthly. Wert, James K.,  
"A Technique for Determining Levels of Group Reading," Human-  
ities Research Bulletin, May 19, 1937. pp. 113-121.  
Gyrlis Walter in 1943 conducted a similar survey of the  
reading difficulty of periodicals and ranked twelve current  
magazines in ascending order of reading difficulty: 41. True  
Story; 42. Liberty; 43. Good Housekeeping; 44. Saturday Evening  
Post; 45. Woman's Home Companion; 46. Harper's; 47. Atlantic  
Monthly; 48. Reader's Digest; 49. Scientific American;  
50. National Geographic; 51. Time; 518. Newsweek. Walter,  
Gyrlis, "The Reading Difficulty of Magazines," School Review,  
February 5, 1943. pp. 100-105.



All written material including advertisements was read carefully in each of these periodicals. Each geographic term was extracted and listed on a separate card with the page and code number for the periodical. Subsequently, each time the same geographical term appeared, a similar notation was made on the particular card. This enabled the writer to construct the frequency count found in Chapter IV.

The preliminary list of different geographic terms numbered two thousand five hundred and fifty, distributed as follows:

<u>Reader's Digest</u>	- - - - -	715
<u>Harper's</u>	- - - - -	569
<u>Time</u>	- - - - -	498
<u>Atlantic Monthly</u>	- - - - -	449
<u>Saturday Evening Post</u>	- -	319

Third, Each of these Geographical Terms was placed in one of several categories. These different geographical terms were originally subdivided into thirteen classifications, but were subsequently reduced to a more useable number by eliminating such geographical classifications as: animals, fish, products, human activities, place names, time concepts, natural resources, economic and social geographical terms. There remain the following six categories:

- General Place Concepts
- Climate
- Man-made Features
- Size, Quantity and Distance
- Location and Direction
- Physical Features





Considerable difficulty was experienced in segregating the geographical terms into the six categories, for in many cases the same term could conceivably be placed in two or three different categories dependent upon the context and the writer's judgement. For Example: the word "spring," according to the dictionary definition, could be used as a season of the year or "to shoot up, out or forth; emerge; arise; issue, as a plant from its seed, a stream from its source, etc." (8) Whenever a situation of this sort arose, the meaning in context so far as possible was taken as the deciding factor.

In order to eliminate repetition and confusion the singular form of the word was taken regardless of whether the singular or plural form was used in context.

Chapter IV of the thesis includes a complete alphabetical list of all words segregated into the six categories plus a frequency count of all the terms found in the study.

Chapter V includes a list of multiple meanings and figurative uses of the geographical terms as found in each of the five periodicals.

The complete alphabetical listing of the four hundred and seventeen terms ultimately used plus their frequency rating appear in the Appendix.

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(8) Webster's New International Dictionary, second edition, G. and C. Merriam Company, Springfield, Massachusetts, 1947.





## CHAPTER IV

## RESULTS OF THIS STUDY - I

In the following tables the geographic terms are arranged so as to facilitate a comprehensive study of the material. In Tables I through VI, the terms are listed alphabetically within the following categories: 1. General Place Concepts; 2. Climate; 3. Man-made Features; 4. Size, Quantity and Distance; 5. Location and Direction; and, 6. Physical Features.

Table VII shows the geographical terms listed according to frequency of mention in the five periodicals: Reader's Digest, Harper's, Time, Atlantic Monthly, and the Saturday Evening Post.

In table VIII the total number of different geographical terms appearing in each of the periodicals is listed. Table IX includes a list of the total number of geographical terms, including duplication, appearing in each of the periodicals.





## TABLES I - VI

## CATEGORIES

Each of the geographical terms noted in the periodicals examined was placed in one of the six categories: 1. General Place Concepts; 2. Climate; 3. Man-made Features; 4. Size, Quantity and Distance; 5. Location and Direction; and, 6. Physical Features.

It may be observed that several of the geographical terms could have been included under any of several categories. In such cases, the meaning in context was taken as the deciding factor.

In Tables I through VI, the terms are listed alphabetically within the categories. The number of times each word appears in each of the five periodicals is listed at the right. Abbreviations found in the headings stand for the following:

"R" - Reader's Digest

"H" - Harper's

"T" - Time

"A" - Atlantic Monthly

"P" - Saturday Evening Post

At the extreme right of the page are the figures standing for the total number of times each term appears in all five of the periodicals.





TABLE I  
GENERAL PLACE CONCEPTS

TERM	<u>R</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>P</u>	TOTAL
abroad	1	1	2	0	0	4
abyss	0	0	0	1	0	1
area	4	8	2	6	8	28
ashore	0	2	1	5	2	10
back country	0	0	1	0	0	1
back woods	0	0	1	0	0	1
border	2	2	1	2	1	8
borderline	0	1	0	0	0	1
bottom	0	0	0	1	0	1
boundary	0	4	0	0	4	8
capitol	2	0	1	1	4	8
center	0	2	0	1	4	7
circle	0	0	0	1	0	1
city	17	0	15	2	9	43
colony	3	1	1	0	3	8
community	5	0	3	1	10	19
continent	3	7	0	0	6	16
continental	0	0	1	0	3	4
corner	1	1	1	0	1	4
corridor	0	0	1	0	0	1
country	17	32	19	32	32	133





TABLE I (continued)

TERM	<u>R</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>P</u>	TOTAL
countryside	1	2	1	0	1	5
country town	1	0	0	0	0	1
county	3	1	1	2	0	7
crossroad	0	0	1	0	0	1
district	1	0	0	0	0	1
domain	1	0	0	1	1	3
earth	18	11	5	8	1	43
edge	1	0	0	1	0	2
end	0	2	0	1	0	3
estate	0	1	0	0	0	1
expanse	0	1	0	0	0	1
field	5	2	6	4	14	31
foreign	0	3	4	1	6	14
front	0	0	0	2	0	2
frontier	3	1	6	10	0	20
gateway	1	0	1	0	0	2
hamlet	0	0	1	0	0	1
heart	0	0	0	0	1	1
heartland	0	0	0	1	1	2
hemisphere	0	2	0	0	1	3
highlands	0	1	0	0	0	1





TABLE I (continued)

TERM	R	H	T	A	P	TOTAL
hinterlands	1	0	0	0	0	1
homeland	0	1	0	1	0	2
horizon	2	2	3	2	0	9
inland	1	0	2	1	2	6
interior	1	0	0	0	2	3
kingdom	0	0	0	0	3	3
landmark	0	3	0	0	0	3
mainland	0	0	2	1	8	11
marketplace	1	0	0	0	0	1
margin	0	0	0	0	1	1
meadow	0	0	0	0	2	2
mecca	1	0	0	0	0	1
metropolitan	0	0	1	0	0	1
midchannel	0	0	1	1	0	2
midcontinent	0	0	1	0	0	1
midland	0	0	0	1	0	1
moon	1	1	2	1	0	5
nation	10	3	4	2	10	29
national	1	5	3	0	10	19
nationwide	2	0	0	0	2	4
neighborhood	4	0	0	2	1	7
neighboring	0	1	1	5	1	8





TABLE I (continued)

TERM	<u>R</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>P</u>	TOTAL
New World	3	0	0	0	0	3
Old World	1	0	0	0	0	1
outdoors	0	0	0	1	1	2
outpost	0	0	0	0	1	1
over	0	1	0	0	0	1
overseas	2	4	1	0	4	11
pasture	0	0	1	0	0	1
planet	0	1	0	0	0	1
point	0	0	0	1	0	1
preserve	0	1	0	0	0	1
province	1	0	3	1	1	6
range	0	15	0	3	5	23
regional	0	0	1	0	0	1
region	1	5	3	0	4	13
reservation land	1	0	0	0	0	1
resort	2	0	0	0	0	2
roadside	1	1	0	2	0	4
settlement	1	0	0	1	0	2
side	0	1	0	1	6	8
site	4	0	0	0	2	6
sky	1	4	2	5	5	17
solar	3	1	0	0	0	4





TABLE I (continued)

TERM	<u>R</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>P</u>	TOTAL
source	0	0	0	0	1	1
state	2	0	0	0	0	2
stratosphere	0	0	0	2	0	2
stronghold	0	1	0	0	0	1
sub-arctic	0	0	0	0	2	2
submarine	0	0	0	0	1	1
subterranean	0	0	0	1	0	1
suburbs	1	0	0	0	0	1
territory	0	3	1	0	1	5
tip	1	0	0	1	1	3
top	0	2	0	0	1	3
town	6	11	0	2	7	26
tract	0	1	0	1	0	2
trizonal	0	1	0	0	0	1
underground	0	0	0	0	3	3
universal	0	2	0	0	0	2
universe	2	1	1	6	1	11
upcountry	0	0	0	0	1	1
uphill	0	0	0	1	0	1
urban	0	1	0	0	0	1
village	4	4	10	1	1	20
wasteland	0	1	0	0	0	1

TABLE 1 (continued)

TERM	R	H	I	A	P	TOTAL
source	0	0	0	0	1	1
state	2	0	0	0	0	2
stratosphere	0	0	0	2	0	2
stronghold	0	1	0	0	0	1
sub-arctic	0	0	0	0	2	2
submarine	0	0	0	0	1	1
subterranean	0	0	0	1	0	1
suburbs	1	0	0	0	0	1
territory	0	3	1	0	1	5
tip	1	0	0	1	1	3
top	0	2	0	0	1	3
town	6	11	0	2	7	26
trace	0	1	0	1	0	2
trilateral	0	1	0	0	0	1
underground	0	0	0	0	3	3
universal	0	2	0	0	0	2
universe	2	1	1	6	1	11
unusually	0	0	0	0	1	1
uphill	0	0	0	1	0	1
urban	0	1	0	0	0	1
village	4	4	10	1	1	20
wasteland	0	1	0	0	0	1



TABLE I (continued)

TERM	<u>R</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>P</u>	TOTAL
waste	0	1	0	0	0	1
watermark	0	0	0	1	0	1
wilderness	3	6	0	0	7	16
wilds	0	0	1	0	0	1
woodland	0	0	0	1	0	1
world	38	86	28	54	34	240
world over	0	0	0	1	0	1
world-wide	0	2	3	0	0	5
zone	0	6	3	1	2	12
TOTALS	193	267	154	189	248	1051





TABLE II

## CLIMATE

TERM	<u>R</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>P</u>	TOTAL
air	3	14	8	4	9	38
airflow	0	2	0	0	0	2
altitude	1	1	1	1	0	4
arid	2	0	0	0	0	2
atmosphere	0	4	2	0	0	6
autumn	0	0	0	2	1	3
blizzard	2	0	0	1	0	3
breeze	2	1	0	0	1	4
climate	1	0	4	3	0	8
cloud	0	11	6	8	4	29
cold	2	3	4	4	2	15
cool	1	1	0	0	1	3
dampness	0	1	0	0	0	1
desert	4	8	6	0	7	25
dry	2	1	0	1	0	4
dusty	1	1	0	0	0	2
dust	4	0	0	3	1	8
eclipse	0	0	0	2	0	2
Fall, the	0	0	0	5	3	8
flood	1	2	1	1	1	6
flooded	0	2	0	0	0	2

TABLE II

## CLIMATE

TERM	R	H	T	A	P	TOTAL
flooded	0	2	0	0	0	2
flood	1	2	1	1	1	6
Fall, the	0	0	0	2	3	5
wellpae	0	0	0	2	0	2
dust	4	0	0	3	1	8
dusty	1	1	0	0	0	2
dry	2	1	0	1	0	4
desert	4	8	6	0	7	25
darkness	0	1	0	0	0	1
cool	1	1	0	0	1	3
cold	2	3	4	4	2	15
cloud	0	11	6	8	4	29
climate	1	0	4	3	0	8
pressure	2	1	0	0	1	4
blizzard	2	0	0	1	0	3
autumn	0	0	0	2	1	3
atmosphere	0	4	2	0	0	6
aria	2	0	0	0	0	2
altitude	1	1	1	1	0	4
airflow	0	2	0	0	0	2
air	3	14	8	4	2	29



TABLE II (continued)

TERM	<u>R</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>P</u>	TOTAL
flooding	0	0	1	0	0	1
fog	1	0	3	2	0	6
frost	0	0	1	0	1	2
gale	0	1	1	0	0	2
heat	1	2	1	2	0	6
high	2	0	0	0	0	2
hot	0	1	1	3	0	5
humid	0	1	1	0	0	2
humidity	0	0	2	0	0	2
hurricane	0	0	0	2	0	2
icey	0	0	0	1	0	1
mild	0	0	0	1	0	1
mist	0	2	1	1	1	5
moist	0	1	0	1	0	2
moisture	0	2	0	0	2	4
monsoon	0	1	0	0	0	1
moonlight	0	0	1	0	0	1
orbit	2	0	0	1	0	3
orbital	1	0	0	0	0	1
parched	0	1	0	0	0	1
rain	1	3	2	5	5	16
rainbow	0	1	0	0	0	1

TABLE II (continued)

TERM	H	H	T	A	P	TOTAL
rainbow	0	1	0	0	0	1
rain	1	3	2	2	2	10
perched	0	1	0	0	0	1
orbital	1	0	0	0	0	1
orbit	2	0	0	1	0	3
moonlight	0	0	1	0	0	1
monsoon	0	1	0	0	0	1
moisture	0	2	0	0	2	4
moist	0	1	0	1	0	2
mist	0	2	1	1	1	5
mild	0	0	0	1	0	1
icy	0	0	0	1	0	1
hurricane	0	0	0	2	0	2
humidity	0	0	2	0	0	2
humid	0	1	1	0	0	2
hot	0	1	1	3	0	5
high	2	0	0	0	0	2
heat	1	2	1	2	0	6
safe	0	1	1	0	0	2
frost	0	0	1	0	1	2
fog	1	0	3	2	0	6
flooding	0	0	1	0	0	1



TABLE II (continued)

TERM	<u>R</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>P</u>	TOTAL
rainfall	2	0	0	0	0	2
season	1	1	3	6	3	14
seasonal	0	0	0	0	1	1
showers	0	1	0	2	2	5
snow	4	0	6	3	5	18
Spring, the	2	0	1	1	7	11
squall	0	0	0	1	0	1
still air	1	0	0	0	0	1
storm	4	3	4	8	2	21
sub-tropical	0	0	2	0	0	2
summer	0	1	0	5	7	13
sun	5	3	2	6	0	16
sunlight	1	2	1	1	0	5
sunset	0	1	0	0	0	1
sunshine	0	1	1	0	0	2
sunspots	0	1	0	0	0	1
temperature	0	1	3	5	0	9
thunder	1	0	0	0	0	1
tidal-wave	0	2	0	1	0	3
tornado	0	2	0	0	0	2
torrents	0	1	0	0	0	1
tropic	3	0	3	0	0	6





TABLE II (continued)

TERM	<u>R</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>P</u>	TOTAL
tropical	3	2	2	1	1	9
typhoon	1	1	0	1	0	3
vapor	0	1	0	0	0	1
warm	0	0	1	0	1	2
weather	4	2	0	0	1	7
weathered	0	1	0	0	0	1
wind	4	7	6	5	1	23
windswept	1	0	0	0	0	1
winter	1	1	1	3	6	12
zero	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTALS	74	103	83	103	76	439





TABLE III  
MAN-MADE FEATURES

TERM	<u>R</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>P</u>	TOTAL
base	0	1	0	0	0	1
byway	0	1	0	1	0	2
canal	1	1	0	0	3	5
detour	0	2	0	0	0	2
dike	0	1	0	0	0	1
ditch	0	1	2	1	0	4
highway	1	1	1	0	5	8
irrigation	1	0	1	0	0	2
lane	0	0	0	0	1	1
moat	0	0	2	0	0	2
path	2	0	0	1	0	3
port	0	2	2	3	0	7
portage	1	0	0	0	0	1
rail	1	1	3	1	1	7
railroad	2	3	1	1	8	15
rail town	0	0	1	0	0	1
railway	0	0	3	0	0	3
right-of-way	0	1	0	0	0	1
road	6	6	4	6	8	30
route	0	1	0	0	3	4
sidewalk	1	0	0	0	0	1





TABLE III (continued)

TERM	<u>R</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>P</u>	TOTAL
street	9	0	10	1	1	21
subway	2	0	0	0	0	2
terrace	0	1	0	0	0	1
terracing	0	1	0	0	0	1
trail	0	0	0	0	2	2
transport	1	0	0	0	0	1
transportation	0	1	1	1	1	4
tunnel	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTALS	29	25	31	16	33	134





TABLE IV  
SIZE, QUANTITY, DISTANCE

TERM	<u>R</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>P</u>	TOTAL
acreage	1	0	0	0	1	2
acre	12	0	1	3	3	19
belt	0	0	2	0	0	2
blanket	0	0	1	0	0	1
coast-to-coast	2	1	2	0	0	5
cubic feet	0	0	0	0	1	1
day's journey	1	0	0	0	0	1
distance	3	0	0	1	2	6
group	0	0	0	1	0	1
inch of ground	1	0	0	0	0	1
limitless	0	1	0	0	0	1
lot	1	1	0	0	3	5
miles	4	0	0	0	0	4
number	0	0	0	0	1	1
part	0	1	0	2	2	5
patch	0	0	0	1	1	2
plot	0	3	0	0	0	3
remote	0	0	0	1	0	1
section	0	1	0	1	0	2
shallow	0	0	0	2	0	2
space	7	1	0	3	0	11





TABLE IV (continued)

TERM	<u>R</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>P</u>	TOTAL
sparse	2	0	0	0	0	2
square	1	0	0	0	0	1
square feet	0	0	0	0	1	1
square miles	1	0	0	0	5	6
transcontinental	0	0	1	0	0	1
TOTALS	36	9	7	15	20	87
geographical	0	1	0	0	0	1
geography	0	1	0	0	0	1
global	0	1	0	0	0	1
globe	1	3	0	0	1	5
latitude	0	0	0	1	0	1
location	2	0	0	0	0	2
map	2	0	1	1	5	11
midwest	1	0	0	0	0	1
midwestern	1	0	1	2	0	4
logic	3	3	7	1	9	23
north, the	0	0	0	0	3	3
northward	0	0	1	0	0	1
northwest	0	0	0	0	1	1
northwestern	0	1	0	0	0	1
northern	2	0	0	0	4	6





TABLE V  
LOCATION AND DIRECTION

TERM	<u>R</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>P</u>	TOTAL
atlas	0	1	0	0	0	1
direction	1	0	0	1	1	3
east	1	2	7	2	1	13
East, the	0	0	0	6	1	7
eastern	0	1	3	2	0	6
eastward	0	0	1	0	0	1
geographical	0	1	0	0	0	1
geography	0	1	0	0	0	1
global	0	1	0	0	0	1
globe	1	3	0	0	1	5
latitude	0	0	0	1	0	1
location	2	0	0	0	0	2
map	2	0	3	1	5	11
midwest	1	0	0	0	0	1
midwestern	1	0	1	2	0	4
north	3	2	7	1	9	22
North, the	0	0	0	0	3	3
northbound	0	0	1	0	0	1
northeast	0	0	0	0	1	1
northeastern	0	1	0	0	0	1
northern	2	0	0	0	4	6





TABLE V (continued)

TERM	<u>R</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>P</u>	TOTAL
north star	0	0	0	1	0	1
northward	1	0	1	0	0	2
northwest	0	0	3	0	0	3
parallels	0	0	0	2	0	2
polar	0	0	1	1	0	2
pole	0	1	0	0	0	1
quarter	1	0	0	0	0	1
south	2	5	10	0	3	20
South, the	0	0	0	3	3	6
southern	2	2	3	1	1	9
southernmost	0	0	1	0	0	1
southward	2	0	0	0	0	2
southwestward	1	0	0	0	0	1
sphere	0	0	0	1	0	1
summit	0	1	0	2	0	3
sunward	0	0	0	1	0	1
west	1	7	7	0	3	18
West, the	3	0	0	0	0	3
western	2	14	10	3	5	34
westward	1	1	0	1	0	3
zenith	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTALS	31	44	59	32	41	207





TABLE VI  
PHYSICAL FEATURES

TERM	<u>R</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>P</u>	TOTAL
alluvial	0	0	0	1	0	1
ash	0	1	0	0	0	1
atoll	0	1	1	4	1	7
avalanche	0	1	0	0	0	1
bar	0	0	2	1	0	3
barren	1	0	0	1	0	2
barrier	1	1	1	0	1	4
basin	0	1	0	0	1	2
bay	2	1	1	0	0	4
beach	0	1	2	6	1	10
breaker	0	0	1	1	0	2
canyon	0	1	0	0	0	1
cave	0	1	0	1	0	2
cavern	0	0	0	1	0	1
channel	0	4	0	0	0	4
cliff	3	3	0	0	1	7
coast	6	2	4	4	8	24
coasting	2	0	0	0	0	2
coastline	0	2	0	0	0	2
cove	0	1	0	0	0	1
creek	1	0	1	0	1	3





TABLE VI (continued)

TERM	<u>R</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>P</u>	TOTAL
crest	1	2	0	1	0	4
current	0	2	0	0	0	2
cut	0	1	0	0	0	1
defile	0	0	0	0	1	1
delta	0	0	0	2	1	3
dome	0	0	0	0	2	2
drift	0	0	2	1	0	3
erosion	0	0	1	0	0	1
face	1	0	0	0	0	1
falls	0	0	1	0	0	1
fertile	2	0	0	0	0	2
fjord	1	1	0	0	0	2
flat	1	0	0	0	0	1
flood tide	0	0	0	1	0	1
forest	0	0	0	1	0	1
gap	0	2	0	1	0	3
glacier	0	0	0	1	0	1
glacial	0	0	0	1	0	1
gorge	0	0	0	0	4	4
ground	9	9	4	7	12	41
gulch	0	1	0	0	0	1
gulf	1	3	1	0	3	8





TABLE VI (continued)

TERM	<u>R</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>P</u>	TOTAL
gully	0	1	0	1	0	2
harbor	0	2	1	1	4	8
headwater	2	0	0	0	0	2
hill	5	2	5	0	4	15
hillside	1	0	0	0	1	2
hollow	0	0	0	0	1	1
hot springs	0	0	1	0	0	1
iceberg	1	0	0	0	1	2
icecap	0	1	0	1	0	2
incline	0	0	0	1	0	1
ice pack	0	0	0	1	0	1
island	14	14	9	13	17	67
islets	0	0	0	1	0	1
isthmus	0	1	0	1	0	2
jungle	0	2	0	1	0	3
lagoon	0	0	0	7	0	7
lake	5	0	3	0	10	18
land	20	18	12	12	9	71
landscape	0	1	0	1	0	2
ledge	0	0	2	1	0	3
marsh	2	2	0	1	0	5
moor	0	0	0	0	4	4





TABLE VI (continued)

TERM	<u>R</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>P</u>	TOTAL
moorland	0	0	0	0	1	1
mound	0	0	0	0	1	1
mountain	8	29	6	7	5	55
mountainous	1	1	0	1	0	3
mountain side	0	2	0	0	0	2
mouth	2	0	0	1	0	3
natural route	1	0	0	0	0	1
oasis	1	2	1	0	1	5
ocean	2	1	2	2	1	8
outcrop	0	0	0	0	1	1
peak	3	2	1	1	2	9
peninsular	0	0	0	2	1	3
plain	1	0	4	2	0	7
plateau	1	1	1	0	0	3
point	0	1	0	0	0	1
pond	1	0	3	0	1	5
pool	2	1	0	2	1	6
prairie	1	0	0	0	0	1
ravine	0	1	0	0	0	1
razor back	0	0	1	0	0	1
reaches	0	0	0	0	1	1
reef	0	0	0	3	0	3





TABLE VI (continued)

TERM	<u>R</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>P</u>	TOTAL
ridge	0	1	0	1	1	3
river	5	3	2	2	8	20
sand	0	10	1	1	1	13
sand dune	0	0	0	0	1	1
sand hills	4	0	0	0	0	4
sand spit	0	0	0	2	0	2
sandy	1	0	0	1	0	2
savanna	0	0	0	3	0	3
scenery	0	0	0	3	0	3
sea	2	15	7	12	1	37
seaboard	0	0	0	0	3	3
seashore	0	0	2	0	0	2
seaside	0	1	0	0	0	1
shallows	0	0	0	1	0	1
shelf	0	0	0	1	0	1
shoal	0	0	0	2	0	2
shore	1	2	0	1	3	7
shoreline	0	1	0	0	0	1
slope	0	2	1	0	0	3
soil	10	3	7	3	1	24
spray	1	0	0	1	1	3
spring	0	0	0	1	0	1





TABLE VI (continued)

TERM	<u>R</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>P</u>	TOTAL
strait	0	0	1	0	0	1
stream	1	3	0	2	1	7
strip	0	0	0	1	4	5
surf	0	0	0	1	0	1
surface	2	1	0	0	3	6
swamp	0	1	2	0	1	4
swampland	0	0	1	0	0	1
swell	0	1	0	0	0	1
terrain	0	1	1	1	2	5
tide	2	1	1	4	0	8
topographic	0	0	0	1	0	1
topsoil	0	0	0	1	0	1
trough	0	0	0	0	1	1
valley	3	1	3	1	5	13
volcanic	0	1	0	1	0	2
water	4	14	8	15	12	53
wall	0	1	1	0	0	2
waterway	1	0	2	0	0	3
watering-place	0	1	0	0	0	1
wave	0	5	4	6	0	15
TOTALS	143	196	117	169	153	778





The greatest number of different geographical terms are contained in Harper's. The least number of different geographical terms are contained in Time.

The total number of different geographical terms appearing in each of the categories:

General Place Concepts-----	117
Climate-----	75
Man-made Features-----	29
Size, Quantity and Distance-	26
Location and Direction-----	42
Physical Features-----	130

Sixty per cent of the total number of different geographical terms mentioned were either General Place Concepts or Physical Features. Only ten per cent of the terms mentioned were Man-made features or Size, Quantity and Distance concepts.





TABLE VII  
FREQUENCY COUNT

This table shows the geographical terms listed according to frequency of mention in the five periodicals: Reader's Digest, Harper's, Time, Atlantic Monthly and the Saturday Evening Post. Those terms mentioned most frequently head the list, while those of lesser frequency are to be found proportionately lower in the list.

The table shows the term and the total number of times each term is mentioned.

city	42	store	22
ground	41	house	20
sea	39	village	20
air	38	frustration	20
western	36	river	20
field	31	national	19
road	30	acre	19
nation	29	west	18
cloud	29	move	18
area	28	law	18
town	26	any	17
forest	25	sun	16
light	24	rain	16
		wilderness	16





TABLE VII

Term	Numerical Frequency	Term	Numerical Frequency
world	240	soil	24
country	133	wind	23
land	71	range	23
island	67	community	23
mountain	55	north	22
water	53	street	21
earth	44	storm	21
city	43	south	20
ground	41	village	20
sea	39	frontier	20
air	38	river	20
western	34	national	19
field	31	acre	19
road	30	west	18
nation	29	snow	18
cloud	29	lake	18
area	28	sky	17
town	26	sun	16
desert	25	rain	16
coast	24	wilderness	16





TABLE VII (continued)

Term	Numerical Frequency	Term	Numerical Frequency
continent	16	beach	10
railroad	15	southern	9
wave	15	temperature	9
hill	15	tropical	9
cold	15	horizon	9
foreign	14	peak	9
season	14	climate	8
sand	13	dust	8
valley	13	Fall, the	8
region	13	side	8
summer	13	neighboring	8
east	13	border	8
zone	12	boundary	8
winter	12	capitol	8
mainland	11	tide	8
overseas	11	gulf	8
universe	11	harbor	8
space	11	colony	8
Spring, the	11	ocean	8
map	11	highway	8
ashore	10	East, the	7





TABLE VII (continued)

Term	Numerical Frequency	Term	Numerical Frequency
West, the	7	tropic	6
weather	7	distance	6
neighborhood	7	square miles	6
center	7	province	6
county	7	site	6
stream	7	inland	6
plain	7	surface	6
shore	7	pool	6
lagoon	7	hot	5
atoll	7	mist	5
cliff	7	shower	5
port	7	sunlight	5
rail	7	world-wide	5
eastern	6	territory	5
northern	6	moon	5
South, the	6	part	5
atmosphere	6	countryside	5
flood	6	terrain	5
fog	6	pond	5
heat	6	strip	5





TABLE VII (continued)

Term	Numerical Frequency	Term	Numerical Frequency
marsh	5	gorge	4
oasis	5	moor	4
coast-to-coast	5	barrier	4
globe	5	bay	4
lot	5	channel	4
canal	5	crest	4
roadside	4	ditch	4
mid-western	4	route	4
altitude	4	transportation	4
breeze	4	direction	3
dry	4	North, the	3
moisture	4	northwest	3
miles	4	westward	3
solar	4	autumn	3
nationwide	4	blizzard	3
abroad	4	cool	3
continental	4	orbit	3
corner	4	tidal wave	3
swamp	4	typhoon	3
sandhill	4	tip	3





TABLE VII (continued)

Term	Numerical Frequency	Term	Numerical Frequency
top	3	seaboard	3
underground	3	slope	3
hemisphere	3	spray	3
interior	3	gap	3
kingdom	3	jungle	3
path	3	ledge	3
bar	3	mountainous	3
landmark	3	mouth	3
New World	3	creek	3
domain	3	delta	3
end	3	drift	3
summit	3	railway	3
waterway	3	location	2
peninsula	3	northward	2
plateau	3	parallels	2
plot	3	southward	2
reef	3	sub-artic	2
ridge	3	airflow	2
savanna	3	arid	2
scenery	3	dusty	2





TABLE VII (continued)

Term	Numerical Frequency	Term	Numerical Frequency
eclipse	2	stratosphere	2
flooded	2	universal	2
frost	2	heartland	2
gale	2	homeland	2
high	2	meadow	2
humid	2	moat	2
humidity	2	outdoors	2
hurricane	2	patch	2
moist	2	belt	2
rainfall	2	byway	2
sub-tropical	2	front	2
sunshine	2	gateway	2
tornado	2	volcanic	2
warm	2	wall	2
acreage	2	sandspit	2
section	2	sandy	2
shallow	2	seashore	2
resort	2	shoal	2
settlement	2	gully	2
state	2	headwater	2





TABLE VII (continued)

Term	Numerical Frequency	Term	Numerical Frequency
hillside	2	edge	2
iceberg	2	tract	2
icecap	2	sparse	2
isthmus	2	abyss	1
landscape	2	back country	1
mountainside	2	back woods	1
basin	2	borderline	1
breaker	2	bottom	1
cave	2	circle	1
coastline	2	corridor	1
current	2	country town	1
dome	2	crossroad	1
fertile	2	district	1
fjord	2	estate	1
detour	2	expanse	1
irrigation	2	hamlet	1
subway	2	heart	1
trail	2	highlands	1
barren	2	hinterland	1
polar	2	marketplace	1





TABLE VII (continued)

Term	Numerical Frequency	Term	Numerical Frequency
margin	1	trizonal	1
mecca	1	up-country	1
metropolitan	1	uphill	1
mid-channel	1	urban	1
mid-continent	1	wasteland	1
midland	1	waste	1
Old World	1	watermark	1
outpost	1	wilds	1
over	1	woodland	1
pasture	1	world-over	1
planet	1	dampness	1
point	1	flooding	1
preserve	1	icey	1
regional	1	mild	1
reservation land	1	monsoon	1
source	1	moonlight	1
strondhold	1	orbital	1
submarine	1	parched	1
subterranean	1	rainbow	1
suburbs	1	seasonal	1

TABLE VII (continued)

Term	Numerical Frequency	Term	Numerical Frequency
margin	1	critical	1
meas	1	up-country	1
metropolitan	1	uphill	1
mid-channel	1	urban	1
mid-continent	1	wasteland	1
midland	1	waste	1
Old World	1	watermark	1
outpost	1	wilds	1
over	1	woodland	1
pasture	1	world-over	1
planet	1	damages	1
point	1	flooding	1
preserve	1	foey	1
regional	1	mile	1
reservation land	1	monsoon	1
source	1	moonlight	1
stronghold	1	orbital	1
submarine	1	perched	1
subterranean	1	rainbow	1
suburbs	1	seasonal	1



TABLE VII (continued)

Term	Numerical Frequency	Term	Numerical Frequency
squall	1	tunnel	1
still air	1	blanket	1
sunset	1	cubic feet	1
sunspots	1	day's journey	1
thunder	1	group	1
torrents	1	inch-of-ground	1
weathered	1	limitless	1
windswept	1	number	1
zero	1	remote	1
vapor	1	square	1
base	1	square feet	1
dike	1	transcontinental	1
lane	1	atlas	1
portage	1	eastward	1
rail town	1	geographical	1
right-of-way	1	geography	1
sidewalk	1	global	1
terrace	1	latitude	1
terracing	1	mid-west	1
transport	1	north-bound	1





TABLE VII (continued)

Term	Numerical Frequency	Term	Numerical Frequency
northeast	1	flat	1
northeastern	1	floodside	1
north star	1	forest	1
pole	1	glacier	1
quarter	1	glacial	1
southernmost	1	gulch	1
southwestward	1	hollow	1
sphere	1	hotsprings	1
sunward	1	incline	1
zenith	1	icepack	1
alluvial	1	islets	1
ash	1	moorland	1
avalanche	1	mound	1
canyon	1	natural route	1
cavern	1	outcrop	1
cove	1	point	1
cut	1	pothole	1
defile	1	prairie	1
erosion	1	ravine	1
face	1	razorback	1
falls	1	reaches	1





TABLE VII (continued)

Term	Numerical Frequency	Term	Numerical Frequency
sand dunes	1	surf	1
seaside	1	swampland	1
shallows	1	swell	1
shelf	1	topographic	1
shoreline	1	topsoil	1
spring	1	trough	1
straight	1	watering place	1





The geographic term most frequently mentioned is "world" which appears 240 times in the literature examined. This one term appears more than twice as often as any other term found in the study. The term "country" ranks second in frequency of mention, and again this term appears more than twice as often as the next most popular geographical term. Both "world" and "land" are General Place Concepts.

Of the first ten geographical terms most frequently mentioned, four are General Place Concepts, and six are Physical Features. Thirty-seven per cent of the total number of terms are mentioned only once. Eighty-six per cent of the total number of terms are mentioned less than ten times. Less than fifty per cent of the total number of terms are mentioned more than twice.





TABLE VIII

TOTAL NUMBER OF DIFFERENT GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS  
APPEARING IN EACH OF THE PERIODICALS

The list of the five periodicals examined in the study appears at the left. The Tables I - VI correspond to the categorical listing previously described:

Table	I - General Place Concepts
Table	II - Climate
Table	III - Man-made Features
Table	IV - Size, Quantity and Distance
Table	V - Location and Direction
Table	VI - Physical Features

PERIODICAL	TABLE:	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	TOTAL
<u>Reader's Digest</u>		51	37	13	12	20	47	180
<u>Harper's</u>		55	45	16	7	16	63	202
<u>Time</u>		46	33	12	5	15	44	155
<u>Atlantic Monthly</u>		52	37	9	9	18	67	192
<u>Saturday Evening Post</u>		55	26	10	10	14	50	165

The greatest number of different geographical terms was found in Harper's while Time and the Saturday Evening Post contained the least number of different geographical terms. This may possibly be due to the large amount of fiction included in the Saturday Evening Post, and the relative brevity of Time magazine.

The Saturday Evening Post and Harper's contained the greatest number of General Place Concepts. Harper's contained





the most Climatic terms, and the most terms classified as Man-made features. The most Size, Quantity and Distance and Location and Direction concepts were found in the Reader's Digest. Finally, the Atlantic Monthly contained the greatest number of Physical Feature terms.

The Tables I - VI correspond to the categorical listing previously described:

Table	I - General Place Concepts
Table	II - Climate
Table	III - Man-made Features
Table	IV - Size, Quantity and Distance
Table	V - Location and Direction
Table	VI - Physical Features

PERIODICAL	TABLE: I	II	III	IV	V	VI	TOTAL
<u>Reader's Digest</u>	297	76	29	36	31	143	506
<u>Harper's</u>	357	103	25	9	44	298	844
<u>Time</u>	134	83	31	7	39	117	401
<u>Atlantic Monthly</u>	189	103	16	15	32	169	524
<u>Saturday Evening Post</u>	243	76	33	20	41	153	571
TOTALS	1051	439	134	87	207	778	2696

The greatest number of geographical terms including duplication was found in Harper's, while the least number was found in Time magazine. There were ten times more General Place Concepts than Size, Quantity and Distance concepts. General





TABLE IX

TOTAL NUMBER OF GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS  
INCLUDING DUPLICATION APPEARING IN  
EACH OF THE PERIODICALS.

The list of the five periodicals examined in the study appears at the left. The Tables I - VI correspond to the categorical listing previously described:

Table	I - General Place Concepts
Table	II - Climate
Table	III - Man-made Features
Table	IV - Size, Quantity and Distance
Table	V - Location and Direction
Table	VI - Physical Features

PERIODICAL	TABLE: I	II	III	IV	V	VI	TOTAL
<u>Reader's Digest</u>	193	74	29	36	31	143	506
<u>Harper's</u>	267	103	25	9	44	196	644
<u>Time</u>	154	83	31	7	59	117	451
<u>Atlantic Monthly</u>	189	103	16	15	32	169	524
<u>Saturday Evening Post</u>	248	76	33	20	41	153	571
TOTALS	1051	439	134	87	207	778	2696

The greatest number of geographical terms including duplication was found in Harper's, while the least number was found in Time magazine. There were ten times more General Place Concepts than Size, Quantity and Distance concepts. General





Place Concepts and Physical Feature Concepts represent the majority of geographical terms.

Harper's contained the most General Place Concepts.

Harper's and Atlantic Monthly contained the most Climatic concepts. The greatest number of Man-made Features appeared in the Saturday Evening Post. The greatest number of Size, Quantity and Distance terms appeared in the Reader's Digest. Finally Time contained the most Location and Direction terms and Harper's contained the greatest number of Physical Feature concepts.

shown in Table I.

Great difficulty was experienced in extracting these figures from the material. Often the figure for each was completely lost amidst longish sentences, paragraphs or sections of the article. In order to facilitate an interpretation of Table I two examples of figurative usage from each of the five periodicals is listed below with a sufficient amount of the context to insure understanding.

"But nothing prepared me for the milling mass of humanity that is the market. The great flowing sea of men, women and child grew ever so four after four after four, without gap or pause." (1)

(1) Wallis, Ann, "Surprises in Russia," Reader's Digest, 1948, November 1948.





## CHAPTER V

## RESULTS OF THIS STUDY - II

## Figurative Use of Geographical Terms

During the process of extracting geographical terms from the five periodicals the number of these terms used figuratively was noticed by the author. The importance of the figurative use of geographic terms seemed to warrant their inclusion in a separate chapter. Consequently, a complete listing of figurative phrases constructed with geographical terms is shown in Table X.

Great difficulty was experienced in extracting these phrases from the context. Often the figurative usage was completely lost without including a sentence, paragraph or section of the article. In order to facilitate an interpretation of Table X two examples of figurative usage from each of the five periodicals is listed below with a sufficient amount of the context to insure understanding.

"But nothing prepares one for the milling mass of humanity that is the parade. The great flowing tide of man, woman and child power goes on hour after hour after hour, without gap or pause." (1)

---

(1) Welles, Sam, "Surprises in Russia," Reader's Digest, 53:48, November 1948.

## RESULTS OF THIS STUDY - II

## Figurative Use of Geographical Terms

During the process of extracting geographical terms from the five periodicals the number of these terms used figuratively was noticed by the author. The importance of the figurative use of geographic terms seemed to warrant their inclusion in a separate chapter. Consequently, a complete listing of figurative phrases connected with geographical terms is shown in Table X.

Great difficulty was experienced in extracting these phrases from the context. Often the figurative usage was completely lost without including a sentence, paragraph or section of the article. In order to facilitate an interpretation of Table X two examples of figurative usage from each of the five periodicals is listed below with a sufficient amount of the context to insure understanding.

"But nothing prepares one for the milling mass of humanity that is the parade. The great flowing tide of men, women and child power goes on hour after hour, without gap or pause." (1)

(1) Wellies, Sam, "Surprises in Russia," Reader's Digest, 23:48, November 1948.



"If she is caught in a crowd of fighting females, she will stand like a small island of calm, and even radiate her influence." (2)

"United States policy has moved imperceptibly from Dollar Diplomacy to Dollar Democracy, but the recipients of our dollars look on them with suspicion, and the revolutionary potential in every Marshall Plan cargo will not be denied. When foreign aid ends, the tide will turn, and the ground-swell, too long repressed, threatens to engulf the Continent in a tidal wave of reaction." (3)

"But what of the others, less vividly obvious to memory because they had been more usual, or because they had already achieved their secret dikes of resignation?" (4)

"In recent years, it had seemed to Harvard football players, that they were awash in seas of indifference." (5)

"The Albany group proved themselves to be geniuses in the art of stirring up an avalanche of lethargy." (6)

(2) Eckstein, Gustav, "Of Life and Birds," Reader's Digest, 53:62, November 1948.

(3) Lundberg, Isabel C., "World Revolution, American Plan," Harper's, 197:44, December 1948.

(4) Calisher, Hortense, "One of the Chosen," Harper's, 197:57, December 1948.

(5) Time, 52:74, November 29, 1948.

(6) Time, 52:22, November 29, 1948.





"We see the great central mass, a sort of heartland of solid citizens bounded by a glacial fringe, a polar icecap, of non-listening highbrows." (7)

"Intellectually and emotionally, they lie within the same parallels of latitude, and the wide world of human interests outside this narrow zone is left untended." (8)

"Needful diversions of wealth and strength from the fields of peaceful industry to the national defence have not arrested the plow, the shuttle, or the ship." (9)

"The British have also broken down their social barriers." (10)

In the Reader's Digest, twelve per cent of the total number of geographical terms were found to be used figuratively.

In Harper's, fifteen per cent of the geographical terms were used figuratively.

In Time, only seven per cent of the terms were used figuratively.

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(7) Seldes, Gilbert, "How Dense Is The Mass?", Atlantic, 182:23, November 1948.

(8) Ibid., p. 24.

(9) Butterfield, Roger, "What You Don't Know About Thanksgiving," Saturday Evening Post, 221:138, November 27, 1948.

(10) White, Leigh, "Allah's Oil: World's Richest Prize," Saturday Evening Post, 221:66, November 27, 1948.





In the Atlantic Monthly, sixteen per cent of the terms were used figuratively.

In the Saturday Evening Post, nine per cent of the terms were used figuratively.

Of the total number of geographical terms including duplication included in this study, twelve per cent were used figuratively.

The Atlantic Monthly and Harper's contained the greatest per cent of geographical terms used figuratively which corresponds favorably with the reading difficulty of these particular magazines. (11)

Table X includes a list of the total number of geographical terms used figuratively in each of the five periodicals examined. The phrase only in each case is extracted from the context. The classification is by periodical:

Reader's Digest  
Harper's  
Time  
Atlantic Monthly  
Saturday Evening Post

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(11) See footnote #7, Chapter III.





## TABLE X

## READER'S DIGEST

- 1- "...seldom has the world seen such tactics..."
- 2- "...atomic space..."
- 3- "...atomic orbits..."
- 4- "...buried in consecrated ground..."
- 5- "...all-time peak of prices..."
- 6- "...what on earth..."
- 7- "...another kind of world..."
- 8- "...out in the world..."
- 9- "...salt of the earth..."
- 10- "...across the face of the world..."
- 11- "...blizzard of letters..."
- 12- "...breeding ground..."
- 13- "...to pour out penicillium in a golden flood..."
- 14- "...from the face of the earth..."
- 15- "...there might be grounds for suspicion..."
- 16- "...a little piece of vacant ground..."
- 17- "...when the earth was fit to work..."
- 18- "...the old world of our forefathers..."
- 19- "...the new world of the scientist..."
- 20- "...space in a man's body..."
- 21- "...island universes..."
- 22- "...flowing tide of man..."





TABLE X (continued)

- 23- "...without gap or pause..."
- 24- "...stream of humanity..."
- 25- "...frontiers of science..."
- 26- "...freshly-painted country..."
- 27- "...few miles on the speedometer..."
- 28- "...stand like a small island of calm..."
- 29- "...the look of far horizons..."
- 30- "...depths of a grain of sand..."
- 31- "...circumnavigated the globe..."
- 32- "...distant parts of his world..."
- 33- "...mecca of Hollywood..."
- 34- "...corners of America..."
- 35- "...interstellar space..."
- 36- "...lie buried over the hill..."
- 37- "...inch of ground..."
- 38- "...no place on the whole earth..."
- 39- "...urge for the soil..."
- 40- "...air-designers..."
- 41- "...like watered silk..."
- 42- "...sides of the earth..."
- 43- "...emotional climate..."
- 44- "...emotional distance..."
- 45- "...coast-to-coast cooperative..."
- 46- "...frontier of hope..."





TABLE X (continued)

- 47- "...man's lot..."
- 48- "...parts of the world..."
- 49- "...track down..."
- 50- "...scratching the earth..."
- 51- "...orbital speed..."
- 52- "...sands of time..."
- 53- "...enthusiasm reached its peak..."
- 54- "...won in a breeze..."
- 55- "...around the grounds..."
- 56- "...into the open country..."
- 57- "...thunder of your own thoughts..."
- 58- "...lather the fields with shaving soap..."
- 59- "...track up the floor..."
- 60- "...staphylococcus colonies..."
- 61- "...unexpected quarter..."
- 62- "...used lots..."
- 63- "...windswept oasis of thought..."
- 64- "...city of well organized chaos..."
- 65- "...pre-fabricated town..."





TABLE X (continued)

## HARPER'S

- 1- "...air-eye look..."
- 2- "...gap between our world and Morgan's..."
- 3- "...every corner of the world..."
- 4- "...firms blanket the United States..."
- 5- "...devoted much of his space..."
- 6- "...gold mine of the sky..."
- 7- "...mental and physical boundaries..."
- 8- "...field of range science..."
- 9- "...heaven on earth..."
- 10- "...cross section of the country..."
- 11- "...the Morgan firm had become the designated channel..."
- 12- "...fish in troubled waters..."
- 13- "...circle the globe..."
- 14- "...universal rebellion..."
- 15- "...when foreign aid ends, the tide will turn and the ground swell too long repressed threatens to engulf the continent in a tidal wave of reaction..."
- 16- "...mountainous tribes..."
- 17- "...average duration from the crest of one wave to the crest of the next..."
- 18- "...housing wave..."
- 19- "...permanent plateau..."
- 20- "...all-time peaks..."
- 21- "...atmosphere in which business has thrived..."





TABLE X (continued)

- 22- "...no section of the nation..."
- 23- "... passed its peak of usefulness..."
- 24- "...terrain of dead triumphs..."
- 25- "...surface of expressed thought..."
- 26- "...secret dikes of resignation..."
- 27- "...waves of young men..."
- 28- "...look of horizons..."
- 29- "...boundaries that were limitless..."
- 30- "...unsplit waters of his youth..."
- 31- "...water over the dam..."
- 32- "...deep among the mountains..."
- 33- "...region of mystery..."
- 34- "...naked mountain..."
- 35- "...sea of houses..."
- 36- "...Anglo-American atmosphere..."
- 37- "...diplomatic channels..."
- 38- "...legal cut..."
- 39- "...island mountain..."
- 40- "...empty sea..."
- 41- "...twilight zone..."
- 42- "...air streams..."
- 43- "...currents of opinion..."
- 44- "...gap between needs..."
- 45- "...solar driftwood..."





TABLE X (continued)

- 46- "...immense ethereal gulf..."
- 47- "...flooded with calls..."
- 48- "...end of the world..."
- 49- "...tidal wave of panic..."
- 50- "...great wind of terror..."
- 51- "...clouds of smoke..."
- 52- "...on the air..."
- 53- "...centers of the world..."
- 54- "...down-to-earth jobs..."
- 55- "...currents of post war American forgetfulness..."
- 56- "...overseas army channels..."
- 57- "...broke the ground..."
- 58- "...weathered in wisdom..."
- 59- "...stream of thought..."
- 60- "...meditative mist..."
- 61- "...world of prisoned minds..."
- 62- "...highlands of monogamy..."
- 63- "...global warfare..."
- 64- "...geography of power..."
- 65- "...strategic key-centers around the globe..."
- 66- "...rocked the nation..."
- 67- "...watering places at the approved season..."
- 68- "...zone of occupation..."
- 69- "...stress of weather..."





## TABLE X (continued)

70- "...soil exhaustion..."





TABLE X (continued)

## TIME

- 1- "...seas of indifference..."
- 2- "...avalanche of lethargy..."
- 3- "...hard and rocky road..."
- 4- "...hard world of labor organizations..."
- 5- "...inland march..."
- 6- "...state in which the rank and file cannot initiate meetings..."
- 7- "...helped to close the gap..."
- 8- "...harbours suspicions..."
- 9- "...last ditch defense..."
- 10- "...four corners..."
- 11- "...gateway to the South..."
- 12- "...little universe around him..."
- 13- "...the earth surged..."
- 14- "...wave of substitutes..."
- 15- "...watered-down version..."
- 16- "...cities of hunger..."
- 17- "...canopy of clouds..."
- 18- "...column of clouds..."
- 19- "...in a corn belt mood..."
- 20- "...streets of terror..."
- 21- "...frontiers in the glass industry..."
- 22- "...petitions were flooding in..."





## TABLE X (continued)

- 23- "...playland of the world..."
- 24- "...paving the way..."
- 25- "...right off the slopes..."
- 26- "...lost the land-office look..."
- 27- "...came back to earth..."
- 28- "...areas were too hot to be handled..."
- 29- "...serene island in bustling down-town Cincinnati..."





## TABLE X (continued)

## ATLANTIC MONTHLY

- 1- "...wave of wage demands..."
- 2- "...last ditch battle..."
- 3- "...closed season on cabinet crises..."
- 4- "...area of resolution..."
- 5- "...blowing hot and cold..."
- 6- "...summit of the world..."
- 7- "...acres of worn out land..."
- 8- "...heartland of solid citizens..."
- 9- "...polar ice-cap of non-listening highbrows; intellectually and emotionally they lie within the same parallels of latitude..."
- 10- "...wide world of human interests outside this narrow zone..."
- 11- "...programs flourish in one climate..."
- 12- "...wide open spaces between sponsored hours..."
- 13- "...established zone of interest..."
- 14- "...a rhapsodic byway..."
- 15- "...place in the world..."
- 16- "...mass zone of interest..."
- 17- "...world's are integrated..."
- 18- "...fury of that last blast wave..."
- 19- "...evil cloud born a week ago..."
- 20- "...sleeping in a shower of gamma rays..."
- 21- "...caught in a stream of neutrons..."
- 22- "...footprints of the cloud..."





TABLE X (continued)

- 23- "...deck of shallows..."
- 24- "...sea was glassy hot..."
- 25- "...chimney of water..."
- 26- "...shock wave..."
- 27- "...tidal wave of spray..."
- 28- "...column of water..."
- 29- "...synthetic storm..."
- 30- "...reef of radiation..."
- 31- "...scientific world..."
- 32- "...icy winds of the universe..."
- 33- "...universe outside man..."
- 34- "...materialistic universe..."
- 35- "...in the flow of the evolutionary tide..."
- 36- "...solid wall of dust..."
- 37- "...road to anarchy..."
- 38- "...range of human governments..."
- 39- "...sphere of knowledge..."
- 40- "...sphere of faith..."
- 41- "...out of this world..."
- 42- "...invisible world..."
- 43- "...oasis of civilization..."
- 44- "...remote parts of the earth..."
- 45- "...acres of wornout land..."
- 46- "...physical universe..."
- 47- "...science came out of a long eclipse..."





TABLE X (continued)

- 48- "...road of a naturalist..."
- 49- "...cloud of smoke..."
- 50- "...stream of insults..."
- 51- "...wave of titters..."
- 52- "...mountainous labors..."
- 53- "...range of interests..."
- 54- "...cleared the ground for action..."
- 55- "...post war world..."
- 56- "...seasons of the soul..."
- 57- "...ideological tide..."
- 58- "...both sides of the war..."
- 59- "...his frontier humor..."
- 60- "...parts of the world..."
- 61- "...air line distance..."
- 62- "...sound waves..."
- 63- "...affairs of this earth..."
- 64- "...immobile earth..."
- 65- "...field of activity..."
- 66- "...sun of their dawn..."
- 67- "...breathless sky..."
- 68- "...pulse of the sullen sea..."
- 69- "...shower of mud..."





TABLE X (continued)

70- "...cloud of vapors..."

71- "...circle of people..."

72- "...range of problems..."





TABLE X (continued)

## SATURDAY EVENING POST

- 1- "...rain clouds..."
- 2- "...overtones of salt spray..."
- 3- "...landing strip..."
- 4- "...heart of a wilderness..."
- 5- "...strip of country..."
- 6- "...billows of dust..."
- 7- "...top of the gulf..."
- 8- "...order of the universe..."
- 9- "...a lot of people..."
- 10- "...cold cash..."
- 11- "...covers the globe..."
- 12- "...field of battle..."
- 13- "...tip of island of isolation..."
- 14- "...industrial valleys..."
- 15- "...social barriers..."
- 16- "...seasonal camouflage..."
- 17- "...curtain of rain..."
- 18- "...some darker cloud on the water..."
- 19- "...highway of the sky..."
- 20- "...highway to success..."
- 21- "...side of boundary..."
- 22- "...to break into the country..."
- 23- "...country of iron..."





TABLE X (continued)

- 24- "...bust the country wide open..."
- 25- "...margin of the gulf..."
- 26- "...continental heartland..."
- 27- "...air was heavy and still with their absence..."
- 28- "...think on the field..."
- 29- "...empire of the wilderness..."
- 30- "...healthful skies..."
- 31- "...fields of peaceful industry..."
- 32- "...flood of immigration..."
- 33- "...showers of petals..."
- 34- "...pressure of air..."
- 35- "...leveled out country..."
- 36- "...rolling defiles..."
- 37- "...seaboard point of delivery..."





## CHAPTER VI

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In the course of this study the writer has found that hundreds of geographical terms are contained in periodicals recommended for average adult reading. These geographical terms were found to vary widely in definition and use. Six classifications of geographical terms were used in this study. 1. General Place Concepts, 2. Climate, 3. Man-made Features, 4. Size, Quantity and Distance, 5. Location and Direction, 6. Physical Features. More than one half of all the terms found were listed as either General Place Concepts or Physical Features. The least number of terms was found to appear under the classification of Man-made Features.

Five periodicals were used in this study: Reader's Digest, Harper's, Time, Atlantic Monthly and the Saturday Evening Post. Of these periodicals, Harper's was found to contain the greatest number of General Place Concepts, the most climatic terms and the greatest number of terms classified as Man-made Features. Harper's also contained the greatest number of geographical terms including duplication, the greatest number of General Place Concepts and Physical Feature terms including duplication.

Time magazine contained the least number of different geographical terms and the least number of terms including duplication.





The Saturday Evening Post rivaled Time magazine as the periodical containing the least number of different geographical terms.

The Reader's Digest contained the greatest number of different terms of Size, Quantity and Distance and Location and Direction.

The Atlantic Monthly contained the greatest number of different Physical Feature Terms.

The two geographical terms most frequently mentioned in the literature examined were "world" and "Country." Each of these terms is classified as a General Place Concept. More than one half of all the terms used were mentioned less than three times. Terms classified as General Place Concepts or Physical Features were by far the most popular. The ten terms most frequently mentioned in the literature examined were: "world, country, land, island, mountain, water, earth, city, ground, sea."

Approximately one in ten of the geographical terms found were used figuratively. This varied according to periodical. The Atlantic Monthly and Harper's contained the greatest number of geographical terms used figuratively, while Time magazine contained the least number of terms used figuratively.

The frequency count as a tool for determining curriculum content has not enjoyed extensive popularity in recent years. However, the method can be an aid in deciding the points of





emphasis in a particular course. Teachers of the social sciences will find it beneficial to check at frequent intervals the current periodical literature for possible points for inclusion in courses.

This study has attempted to help teachers of secondary school geography courses in the selection of material for emphasis. As a final suggestion for emphasis, two general recommendations are offered. First, modern geography teachers must be alert to the importance of figurative use of geographical terms. Second, terms like: "world" and "country," appearing at the head of the frequency mention list, must be carefully examined by both teacher and pupils for the variety of meanings each term assumes when the context is altered.

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## APPENDIX

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF GEOGRAPHIC TERMS FOUND

	Numerical Frequency		Numerical Frequency
1. abroad	4	20. bar	3
2. abyss	1	21. barren	2
3. acreage	2	22. barrier	4
4. acre	19	23. base	1
5. air	38	24. basin	2
6. airflow	2	25. bay	4
7. alluvial	1	26. beacon	10
8. altitude	4	27. belt	2
9. area	28	28. blanket	1
10. arid	2	29. blizzard	3
11. ash	1	30. border	8
12. ashore	10	31. borderline	1
13. atlas	1	32. bottom	1
14. atmosphere	6	33. boundary	8
15. atoll	7	34. breaker	2
16. autumn	3	35. breeze	4
17. avalanche	1	36. byway	2
18. back country	1	37. canal	5
19. backwoods	1	38. canyon	1





## APPENDIX (continued)

	Numerical Frequency		Numerical Frequency
39. capital	8	59. corner	4
40. cave	2	60. corridor	1
41. cavern	1	61. country	133
42. center	7	62. countryside	5
43. channel	4	63. country town	1
44. circle	1	64. county	7
45. city	43	65. cove	1
46. cliff	7	66. creek	3
47. climate	8	67. crest	4
48. cloud	29	68. crossroads	1
49. coast	24	69. cubic-feet	1
50. coast-to-coast	5	70. current	2
51. coasting	1	71. cut	1
52. coastline	2	72. dampness	1
53. cold	15	73. days journey	1
54. colony	8	74. defile	1
55. community	23	75. delta	3
56. continent	16	76. desert	25
57. continental	4	77. detour	2
58. cool	3	78. dike	1





## APPENDIX (continued)

	Numerical Frequency		Numerical Frequency
79. direction	3	99. expanse	1
80. distance	6	100. face	1
81. district	1	101. Fall, the	8
82. ditch	4	102. falls	1
83. domain	3	103. fertile	2
84. dome	2	104. field	31
85. drift	3	105. fjord	2
86. dry	4	106. flat	1
87. dust	8	107. flood	6
88. dusty	2	108. flooded	2
89. earth	44	109. flooding	1
90. east	13	110. flood tide	1
91. East, the	7	111. fog	6
92. eastern	6	112. foreign	14
93. eastward	1	113. forget	1
94. eclipse	2	114. front	2
95. edge	2	115. frontier	20
96. ends	3	116. frost	2
97. erosion	1	117. gale	2
98. estate	1	118. gap	3





## APPENDIX (continued)

	Numerical Frequency		Numerical Frequency
119. gateway	2	139. high	2
120. geography	1	140. highlands	1
121. geographical	1	141. highways	8
122. glacial	1	142. hills	15
123. glacier	1	143. hillsides	2
124. global	1	144. hinterland	1
125. globe	5	145. hollow	1
126. gorge	4	146. homeland	2
127. ground	41	147. horizon	9
128. group	1	148. hot	6
129. gulch	1	149. hot springs	1
130. gulf	8	150. humid	2
131. gullies	2	151. humidity	2
132. hamlet	1	152. hurricane	2
133. harbour	8	153. iceberg	2
134. headwater	2	154. icecap	2
135. heart	1	155. icepack	1
136. heartland	2	156. icy	1
137. heat	6	157. inch-of-ground	1
138. hemisphere	3	158. incline	1





## APPENDIX (continued)

	Numerical Frequency		Numerical Frequency
159. inland	6	179. maps	11
160. interior	3	180. margin	1
161. irrigation	2	181. marketplace	1
162. islands	67	182. marsh	5
163. islets	1	183. meadow	2
164. isthmus	2	184. mecca	1
165. jungles	3	185. metropolitan	1
166. kingdom	3	186. mid-channel	1
167. lagoon	7	187. mid-continent	1
168. lake	18	188. midland	1
169. land	71	189. midwest	1
170. landmark	3	190. midwestern	4
171. landscape	2	191. mild	1
172. lane	1	192. mile	4
173. latitude	1	193. mist	5
174. ledges	3	194. moat	2
175. limitless	1	195. moist	2
176. location	2	196. moisture	4
177. lot	5	197. monsoon	1
178. mainland	11	198. moon	5





## APPENDIX (continued)

	Numerical Frequency		Numerical Frequency
199. moonlight	1	219. northern	6
200. moorland	1	220. north star	1
201. moors	4	221. northward	2
202. mound	1	222. northwest	3
203. mountain	55	223. number	1
204. mountainous	3	224. oasis	5
205. mountainside	2	225. oceans	8
206. mouth	3	226. old-world	1
207. nation	29	227. orbit	3
208. national	19	228. orbital	1
209. nation-wide	4	229. out-doors	2
210. natural route	1	230. outcrop	1
211. neighborhood	7	231. outpost	1
212. neighboring	8	232. over	1
213. new-world	3	233. overseas	11
214. north	22	234. parallels	2
215. North, the	3	235. parched	1
216. northbound	1	236. part	5
217. northeast	1	237. pasture	1
218. northeastern	1	238. patch	2





## APPENDIX (continued)

	Numerical Frequency		Numerical Frequency
239. path	3	259. railroads	15
240. peak	9	260. rail-town	1
241. peninsula	3	261. railway	3
242. plain	7	262. rain	16
243. planet	1	263. rainbow	1
244. plateau	3	264. rainfall	2
245. plots	3	265. ranges	23
246. point	1	266. ravine	1
247. polar	2	267. razorback	1
248. pole	1	268. reaches	1
249. pond	5	269. reef	3
250. pool	6	270. regional	1
251. port	7	271. regions	13
252. portage	1	272. remote	1
253. pothole	1	273. reservation land	1
254. prairie	1	274. resort	2
255. preserve	1	275. ridge	3
256. provinces	6	276. right-of-way	1
257. quarter	1	277. river	20
258. rail	7	278. road	30





## APPENDIX (continued)

	Numerical Frequency		Numerical Frequency
279. roadside	4	299. shore	7
280. route	4	300. shoreline	1
281. sand	13	301. shower	5
282. sand dune	1	302. side	8
283. sand hill	4	303. sidewalk	1
284. sand spit	2	304. site	6
285. sandy	2	305. sky	17
286. savanna	3	306. slope	3
287. scenery	3	307. snow	18
288. sea	39	308. soil	24
289. seaboard	3	309. solar	4
290. seashore	2	310. source	1
291. seaside	1	311. south	20
292. season	14	312. South, the	6
293. seasonal	1	313. southern	9
294. section	2	314. southernmost	1
295. settlement	2	315. southward	2
296. shallow	2	316. southwestward	1
297. shelf	1	317. space	11
298. shoal	2	318. sparse	2





## APPENDIX (continued)

	Numerical Frequency		Numerical Frequency
319. sphere	1	339. subtropical	2
320. spray	3	340. suburbs	1
321. spring	1	341. subway	2
322. Spring, the	11	342. summer	13
323. squall	1	343. summit	3
324. square	1	344. sun	16
325. square feet	1	345. sunlight	5
326. square mile	6	346. sunset	1
327. state	2	347. sunshine	2
328. still air	1	348. sunspots	1
329. storm	21	349. sunward	1
330. straight	1	350. surf	1
331. stratosphere	2	351. surface	6
332. stream	7	352. swamp	4
333. street	21	353. swampland	1
334. strip	5	354. swell	1
335. stronghold	1	355. temperature	9
336. sub-artic	2	356. terrace	1
337. submarine	1	357. terracing	1
338. subterranean	1	358. terrain	5





## APPENDIX (continued)

	Numerical Frequency		Numerical Frequency
359. territory	5	379. tunnel	1
360. thunder	1	380. typhoon	3
361. tide	8	381. underground	3
362. tidal-wave	3	382. universal	2
363. tip	3	383. universe	11
364. top	3	384. up-country	1
365. topographic	1	385. uphill	1
366. topsoil	1	386. urban	1
367. tornado	2	387. vapor	1
368. torrents	1	388. valley	13
369. town	26	389. village	20
370. tract	2	390. volcanic	2
371. trail	2	391. wall	2
372. transcontinental	1	392. warm	2
373. transport	1	393. waste	1
374. transportation	4	394. wasteland	1
375. trizonal	1	395. water	53
376. tropic	6	396. watering place	1
377. tropical	9	397. water mark	1
378. trough	1	398. waterway	3





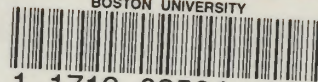
## APPENDIX (continued)

	Numerical Frequency		Numerical Frequency
399. wave	15	409. windswept	1
400. weather	7	410. winter	12
401. weathered	1	411. woodland	1
402. west	18	412. world	240
403. West, the	7	413. world over	1
404. western	34	414. worldwide	5
405. westward	3	415. zenith	1
406. wilderness	16	416. zero	1
407. wilds	1	417. zone	12
408. wind	23		





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